DRY GOODS AT NET CASH PRICES.-The under signed the eccasion to inform their friends and huyers generally that they shall be prepared to great them this spring with a very large and desirable stock of goods, comprising

Pricis and Ginghame. Deces Goods a general amortment Woelen and Corton Goods, adapted to men's wear

White Golds and Embroideries. Rosleyy and Gloves. Fancy Goods, generally turned Yankee Notions a full and com

plete stock.

We shall conduct our business upon the principle adopted by us two yours are, and which has given such universal satisfaction, vis-selling at a very alight advance from "not cosh cost" at "not cosh " adding interest for the term of credit gramed.

tern and South-western restouers, we take see to one Western and Stock-wooden customers, we take soccase to ear, that an arrangement has been perfected by the merchants of this city, whereby they can be some of receiving their goods with promptness and dispatch, as for example: 10 days to Cincinnati, and other points in proportion, and as so expense for freight and insurance as few, not lower, than by any other roots or mode. We will give our personal attention to the details of this matter, so important to more best a, and purrantee its fulfillment to the letter.

Mccarron & Paintenant of the ansatz

Mccarron & Paintenant Johorn.

Ingerters and Johorn.

No. 12 Versy and No. 6 Bardayers,
directly rear of the Aster House, N. Y. STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in SLEE ERRORS DEES GOODS LINENS, EMEROPOETER, LACES, MANTILLES, HOMERN, MILLIEREN GOODS, LO. Merchants from overy section are 'existed to examine our slots telefor purchassing.

STRAEMS, HUTCHINSON & Go.

No. 12 and 14 Warreness, four doors below Broadway PRESE & Co, Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway. The Spring Pashion for Gentlemen's Hale will be in: This Day.

GREAT REDUCTION IN WINTER GOODS -S. & M. E. tower & Co., to make room for their importation of Spring Goods, are ardened the priors of the select of Winter Goods. They now the French Merinos, worth 121, for \$1 per yard, extra into of apple celebrated manufacture, Search and Kaw Silk Plaid at 25

DO NOT FORGET IT .- A new Clothing Empo-Num has just been opened by the uncertifued at No. 102 Falton at with an entirely fresh and bandsomely made stock of clothing, degree to sel easient. Let not be at a jes, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

Enward T. Hackert.

Clothing Emportum,
N. 16 Fanne at.

LABIES' SHOES AND THE CHYSTAL PALACE PRE-Miles.—The success achieved by GANTARLL. of No 281 Bowers, he carrying of their remnum for the heat quality of exter more, alippers, ties he manufactured for the lad of, over all this Boodway sometimes has termed the channel of trade to his catallishment, and the ottenuence has been that bundless has been mare than occasily active since the commercement of the new year. Lather who wish to procure any writtee of feet-oversing of the best quality, and at the lowest price, should cell at CANTARALY.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE. - We notice that LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—We notice that Awanows J. Beretzer will sell at section Trues Day, lete hist, at 12 o'clock, as the M-relative Exchange, the valuable Houses and Lock known as Nos 450 and 475 brooking, near disconnect; the Morace of Lock Nos. 44 line accept, 177 Ear 17th st. 125 Clinton st. 270 and 220 Stav. 145 West 1 th at: 4 Houses and Lock on and host the corner of Stav. and 450 st. and the Lesschold promises No. 139

36-av.
Also, two Lots on 226-at., near 4th-av.; I Lot corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-at.; 2 Houses and Lots on 126th-at. near 4th-av., and 3 cottage Homes and Lots on 126th at. near 3d-av.

Maps of the above can be had at the auction-rooms, No. 7 Broadstreet.

[No. 2,361.] ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular semi-weekly

eale of Stocks and Bonds Tills Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Mesensan Exchange. For further particulars we refer to his advertisement is another column REMOVAL -- SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respect

fully inform their friends and the public that they have chanced their business location, late No. 448 Fearl st., to No. 558 Broadway, (one door below Grandet). They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Merile, Volvet, Tupestry, Brussela. Three-ply and Ingrain. English and American Floor On Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

REMOVAL NOTICE.-ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Real

Estate and Stock Auctioneer, has removed his office for Wall-at to No. 4 Broad at , next to the corner of Wall at NEW MUSIC .- "I Paddle my Own Canoe ;" song and

NEW MUSIC.—"I Paddle my Own Canoe;" song and quartets by John C. Baker; sung by the Baker Family: Beauta.

\*Lowe's East by Broom." batton, by J. R. Thomas, song by the Buckley's. 25 cents. "Bigmone Paths." by M. G. S. 25 cents. "The Good of Urole Tom; 'song and chooses, sung by the Butchinson Family at all their Concerts: Blooms.

"De passon in de puipit, and de marchant in de stors.

De statesma in de cabinet, de speaker on de floor.

Dey tail de sulpiet ober, and dey cante it berr plain.

But when dry go to bed as night dey want is then day in."

Choras-Rack's knock throat. When de hour ob midnight composition, the statesman in the state of the state. The great Music dealer. No. 233

Broadway, sole Agroof for T. Gilbert & Go's Premium Planos. The Organ har lockets, with two key bustes and two sons of read, make y Goodman & Balteria, the cut's Medicions so make land the well-known Melodeons of S. D. & H. W. Smith, as wholesale or retail, at prices that dely competition.

MELODEONS.-Goodman & Baldwin's New Invention MELODEONS.—Goodman & Baldwin a New Invention

Patent Organ Melodeon, with two lants of keys the only thing of
the kind in the country, having two stops, coupler-well draw, steps,
&c., a west and powerful instrument, promined by organisa to
be apprint for churches or organ practice to the mechanisms and organ,
tarro in the equal temp rament. Price \$200. Also the combine
herodeon of all styles and prices. Being the exclusive agent for
these instruments orders are solicited. The west discount to the
trade, and Lipper count, to chergymen purchasing for their own or
the use of their churches.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

Second-Hand Pianos, nearly as good as new, for sale y Houses Waters at his musical warercoms. No 331 figodway, the following unprecedented low prices: 4 of T. Gilbert & Co.'s ake worth \$250, \$275, \$300 and \$350, for \$215, \$250, \$275 and

Perham's Gift Valentine Exhibitions are attracting wds to the Academy Hall where they are delighted with them Mile Mirror and with their Valentines. Valentine tickets

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.-Long known, serely tested, always right—the acknowledged standard,
FAIRDANK & Co., No. 89 Water-et

\$67,60 worm of Fasts and Sultained Lots—the Building Lots are in the willings of Landsand and the Farius are well called aled for profitable farming and gardening. Only \$43 to \$85 per acc. Produce sent to market every day. Also, 2500 Building Lots and 100 Farius will be distributed among \$60 auberillers on the Std. of February, 1834. \$41 will secure four Building Lots, or a Farm of from two lots well are a farm of from two lots when the secure four Building Lots, or a Farm of from two lots well are a farm of from two lots will be a farmed from two lots. The secure access a few shares only left. Apply to Caratans Wood, No. 360 Broadway, where maps and pampiliots can be had ready.

sind at No. 441 Brassless, vis. "A remarkably good instrument, to low price." See the official swarfs of the Crariel Pance James A. W. Ledd & Co. Lincoun & Tucorrows, Sole Agents, No. 441 teachers, between Howard and Granders.

FREMUM PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO. S. Pianos.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—1. GILBERT & CO.'S Pianos.
Planos in the world, their Piano took the premium at the N.Y.
Crystal Palace. Their durability and brilliancy of tone is unsqualed.
A full assortment-just received.

No. 303 Broadway, Sole Agent.

How lightly falls the foot of Time.
That only treads on flowers.

Ladice, if you wish White Satin, Kid and Linen Guiter.

Boots Signors Le.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish-

Sigh not, fret not, although Nature in one of her vaca-

"Oh! no, I never mention her, now that her beauti-

Sewing Machines.—All persons making, selling or naing Sewing Mechines having a medic or needles with an eye near the point, are hereby continued against infrincing my Original Pauch, granted Sept. 16, 1945, as all natingers will be held responsible secorcing to list. The following persons are licensed to manufacture and sell Sewing Mechines, moder are said patent, vir. Mesers Wheeler, Wilson & O. Grover, Baker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co., and A. Bartholf of New York. Nichols & Siles and J. A. Letow, Boston; Mesers, Woodlender, Sanue & Moore, Long, Mass; and A. B. Howe, of New York
Relias Howe, Ju., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 308 Broadsway, New York, and No. 38 Hamover et., Boston.

Sept. 8, 1856.

Sewing Machines— UARD TO THE PUBLIC.— The Hos. Commissioner of Patents of the United States has adjudged that my application for letters patent for a Sewing Machine, which was orbitally inversion, constructed and put in operation by me, as early as the year like, interfers with all the patents and applications for patents upon Sewing Machines constaining the commissation of the patents upon Sewing Machines constaining the commissation of the patents appended in the fact that the parties to this matter of interference are called upon by no-tice from the Patent-Office to prove the date of their investions. Numerous and most respectable witnesses who saw my Sewing Machine I am already apprized of. But it is destructed to prove its good and successful operation by as many as possible. Any persons who, between the years lists and 1849, as we my Sewing Machine, or saw such a machine in the possession of my late brother, A. F. thiast, or

Sewing Machines-With a manufacturing estab-

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite to the horizontal state of the world for the plication of his famous Hair Dys, and the sales of his newly-in stock Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

GRAY HAIR.-Why permit the frosts of age to give a pepper and salt appearance to your craniums when a sovereign remedy is at band? Demours & Myrkes, of No. 18 Courtinastes, are selling and applying their new Liquid Hair Dys. which is infallable. Never was anything of the kind brought showard which was half so popular. They have been compelled to aspoint agents in different parts of the city. It can be had at No. 266 Grand at, and the French Drug Store, No. 30 North William st.

Do THEY DO IT !- We read a great deal about milk. Do They Do IT!—We read a great deal about milkmen watering their milk, putting chalk and stuff in it; but we doubt
many man's being such a petty rescal as that. It is always book, however, to deal with parents and things above such empirions. In
Bayan's Palmonic Waters, you have a glorious settled for over of
cossis, colds and sore throat. They operate quick, pleasantly and
afficiently. Twenty-five centra loss.

Bold by C V. CLUCKENBAR CO., No. 31 Barclay-at, General Agents
for New York and vicinity.

New-Bork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1854. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anony more Communications. Whatever is in endes but inserting must be sufferinged by the manne and adverse of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his groot fabric.

generaty of the stock than
for cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
F.W.S.—Are person seeding as important even, either for Telegraph,
Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally paid, or orided it is used by us.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Houston resumed and concluded his speech in opposition to the Nebraska bill. The French Spoliation bill was passed by a vote of 27 to 15. A resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on Commerce to report the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, but objection being made it was laid over under the rules. A bill to cede to Ohio all the public lands remaining unsold in the State was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. DougLas's amendment to the 14th section of the Nebraska bill was adopted by a vote of 35 to 10. Mr. Chase moved to amend the section as it now stands by adding the words " under which the people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit pro-Slavery therein," which caused some debate, when Mr. Banger got the floor, who will speak to-day in favor of the bill

In the House of Representatives several remonstrances were received against the passage of the Nebra ka bill. The Committee on Military Affairs reported back the bill with the Senate's amendments for the relief of the troops who were sufferers by the wreck of the steamship San Francisco. The House concurred in two of the amendment. A memorial was received, signed by numerous citizens of the City of New-York, against the right of MIKE WALSH to a seat in the House, on the ground of his not being a citizen either by birth or naturalization, which was referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. MEACHAM got the floor and made a short speech in opposition to the Nebraska bill. When Mr. M. concluded, Mr. WHEELER spoke at length on the the subject of New-York politics.

JAMES A. PEARCE was yesterday reflected to the U. S. Senate from Maryland, for six years from March 4, 1855. We had looked for this result. He is one of the ablest representatives the State has ever

#### THE RESULT.

The long reign of folly is over. Twelve years of stolidity have come to an end. New-York once more stands alive and erect. The days of anti-Canal quackery are terminated. The State of New-York-above ail, the City of New-York-has at last discovered the value of the majestic work conceived by the genius of Clinton, and sought to be improved by his successors. The ignominious trammels which small men for smaller ends succeeded ip fastening upon the State, are shivered to atoms under the overwhelming blow of an aroused people.

The slanderers of the Canal, and of the friends who through good and evil report stead by its fortunes, must disappear forever. For the first time the Great Question has come directly within the grasp of the people. For the first time their opinion has been taken, and they have answered in tones of thunder.

Our great metropolis, so long misrepresented, betrayed and disgraced in the councils of the State by the miserable lilliputian wire-workers, alike unwilling and unable to advance her true interests, has at last spoken out by a vote of SEVEN to ONE. She stamps her everlasting reprobation upon those who so meanly, so basely vilified the great vital artery to which she owed all but the whole of her commercial existence.

And where now stand The Post, The Atlas, and above all their Satanic ally ! Must they not clear the track ! Will they dare longer to interpose their puny barriers in the way of that resistless progress written on our destiny by the finger of Providence !

We do not stop to count all the details of our glorious victory. NINE THOUSAND majority in New-York -SIX THOUSAND in Kings-THREE THOUSAND in Albany-as many more in Syracuse-another three in Oswego-Ten Thousand in Buffalo-is not this indeed the voice of great cities " calling to another aloud !"

-Full tidings from the entire State will reach us during the morning, and we shall lay them before our readers this afternoon.

## MR. CLAY AND THE COMPROMISES.

It would be impossible to find a more honest and impartial set of journals than those in the Federal City, which are supporting Nebraska and aiming to get the public printing. The Evening Star is as busy and as spenky as the rest in both these pursuits. Of late. that journal has taken to abusing THE TRIBUNG. A few days ago it copied a portion of our remarks upon the probable attitude that Henry Clay would assume upon the infamous proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, were he now alive and in the Senate. To these observations The Star appends the following comments:

Now, it is well known to many persons at this time in "Now, it is well known to many persons as this take in Washington, that while the Compromise of 1850 was under consideration. Henry Clay was accustomed to talk freely of the utter incompatibility of the Compromise of 1850 with it, and to express his gratification at the fact that its with it, she to express his gratineation at the fact that its enactment would restore the policy of the Government upon the Slavery question, violated, and, indeed, ignored in the Missouri act, which he regarded as unjust, if not unconstitutional, and only to be tolerated as the sole alternative for preventing a dissolution of the Union at the time of its enactment. In one of his speeches in favor of the law of 1830, he distinctly held positions synonymous with what we present above as his views of the law of 1830 as expressed thus in private conversation unone his 1820, as expressed thus in private conversation among his friends."

Everybody who associated with Mr. Clay, or who is familiar with his public declarations during the contests of 1850, knows that this is a gross misrepresentation of the illustrious Kentucky Statesman. In his published speeches made at that time may be found his memorable declaration, that under no circumstances would be ever vote to extend Slavery into territory now free. Those who heard that declaration will never forget the commanding manner and impassioned tone in which it was pronounced. It had been urged in various quarters that Mr. Clay's plan of settlement for the difficulties of that period was tantamount to legislating Slavery into free territory. Mr. Clay promptly repelled this allegation, and in doing it the fire of his youth returned: his frame glowed with preternatural excitement, and rising to his full hight, with his countenance beaming with indignation, and his eyes flashing with fire, he burled back the imputation that his efforts led to any such result, closing in the expressive language we have quoted.

But we nail this misrepresentation of The Star to the counter by the following direct and emphatic testimony to the point in question: Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, was one of the famous Committee of Thirteen that originated the Compromise measures, of which Mr. Clay was Chairman. Mr. Cooper states that the question of the effect of these measures upon the Compromise of 1829 came up and was discussed in that Committee, and that every member of it, and Mr. Clay especially, explicitly declared that the proposed Compromise of 1850 did not in any degree affect or impair the legislation of 1820, for no reference was made or intended thereto; and Mr. Clay even went so far, we understand, as to instance the salutary influence and stable character of the Compromise of 1820. which he declared no one thought of disturbing, as furnishing a happy precedent for the series of measures then under consideration.

The misrepresenation of Mr. Clay's views on this subject is however no worse than the daily misrepresentations of the paid organs of the Government in regard

alselecoes are so transparent, and the expositions of modern political history so monstrous, however, that they will recoil on the heads of their authors, and need give but little concern to the friends and supporters of the great measure at which they are simed.

STOCKTON'S LETTER TO THE STATE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY.

We renew the consideration of this remarkable Letter, and that our readers may fully understand and anpreciate the love of truth displayed by its writer, will ow beg of them to recollect that by the law parchased by him and his confederates from the Legislature of 1832, it was provided that no read should be made that could " compete in business" with them without their consent first had and obtained. That " business" being transportation across the State, it will readily be seen that, pending the existence of this law, there could be but one thoroughfare, and that whatever other roads might be attempted, must, as certainly terminate in the monopoly one, as would the streets of this City in Broadway, had we a law providing that all the other thoroughiares running north and south should be permanently closed. Under such circumstances no improvements could be made, and the consequence is seen in the fact that throughout the whole range of the State lying south and east of Amboy, there has been until quite recently, not even a single mile of road, although much of it is a rich country that would furnish a large amount of local traffic, while the whole presents a most admirable line for facilitating the intercourse between this City and the South. For many years past the Legislature has been annually besieged with applications from the farmers of Burlington. Monmouth and other counties of West Jersey, for a charter for a road which they were both able and willing to make; but at the door of the Capitol stood the writer of this Letter and his confederates, ready to repel the applicants, the consequence of which has been that their earnest and just demands have uniformly been rejected. Nevertheless, he has the unblushing assurance to tell the Legislature that the " protection," as he is pleased to style the power granted to him to fill his breeches pocket" at the expense of his fellow-citizens. has been unjustly and falsely held up to the people as an insuperable obstacle to the construction of railroads in other sequestered portions of the State."

We beg our readers to recollect that the man who wrote this sentence claims to pass in society as a gentleman, and that-wonderful to say-he has even fancied that he had some claim to occupy the post of Chief Magistrate of the Union! Fortwenty years past he has been accustomed to purchase legislation by aid of cysters and champagne, and thus has he effectually prevented the improvement of the commonwealth wherever such improvement might lessen his profits. And yet he now assures his fellow-citizens that his monepoly has been "falsely and unjustly" accused of being the cause why so many of them are forced to trudge to market in wagons, while the people of the new States of Indiana and Illinois are indulging in the luxury of railroad cars, and are growing rich by reason of the enormous increase in the value of land consequent upon the increased facility of going to market. will leave to our readers to find, each for himself, the proper terms to be applied to this monstrous and impudent assertion, now put forth by a man who has

been an officer of our navy, and should be a gentleman. The fellowing paragraph abounds in statements of a peculiar kind, for which reason we give it in full, recommending it to the careful perusal of all romance readers, as well as of all who desire to comprehend the sort of machinery by which the writer's State has been degraded to its present low estimate throughout the Union:

tive schemes for railroads designed to be made through the Jersey, on foreign account, for the benefit of indicates and to detrand the State of her revenue, it is not ciduals and to detrand the State of her revenue, it is not me as far as it respects any important local public intercement by relifrond in the State. This is obvious from he fact that charters have already been granted sufficient o cover almost the whole State with a net work of rail-coals. The difficulty has not been in obtaining charters or such local roads, but in raising the money with which construct them. It is this difficulty alone which has revented the construction of all the railroads required by ne people of New-Jersey between Sussex and Cape May. The joint companies, however, hitherto, as far as their neams and a just regard for the interests of their stock-lodders, of whom the State is the largest in interest, would ermit, hey been disposed, with the sanction of the Legisholders, of whom the State is the largest in interest, would permit have been disposed, with the sanction of the Legislature, to encourage and assist the construction of railroads in the south western Counties to such an extent that it would seem now to be considered as the established policy of the State that they should give their aid to any and every railroad projected for local accommodation between the Delaware and Raritan Rivers. The consequence of the recognition of this policy has been that the I fixer diffuse and responsibilities. They have ready and croidally responded to these demands upon their public part and resources, and they are willing still further to entribute their aid to the development of the resources of he State and to setisfying the just expectations of the copie. But the resources of the companies, and a prudent egard for the interests of their stockholders, will not ermit them to go further in the prosecution of this policy eithout some additional legislation.

What is here insinuated in regard to "speculative "schemes" for "foreign account," is an untruth, as the writer well knew. He knows, as well as we do, that no road has been projected with any view to defraud the State of its revenue-sone that could be regarded as other than fair and honest, required for the accommodation and advantage of his fellow citizens. He knows, too, that there is not even the shadow of truth in the assertion that the "protection" purchased in 1832 by himself and his confederates has not prevented any important local public improvements." At the moment when this was written, the writer knew that he had been chief agent in preventing the execution of highly important improvements that would greatly have aided the public revenue-roads that had been sought by farmers anxious to obtain facilities for going to market, and willing to pay to the State the same transit duty paid by the Company on whose behalf this Letter has now been written-and roads that would so greatly have reduced the cost of passing through the State that twice or thrice, if not quadruple, the men and merchandise would have been carried with vast increase in both the transit duties and the value of land: and yet we here find him unblushingly asserting that his " protection" has not prevented such improve-

We are next as our readers see, told that charters have already been secured sufficient, when the roads shall be made to convert the State into a "network of "railroads." Will they, can they, believe that in this statement, vouched for by an ex-Commodore an ex-U.S. Senator, and an ex-aspirant for the Presidency, there is not even a single word of truth? Can they believe that it is merely the coinage of its author's brain, put forth for the sordid purpose of enabling him to purchase legislative aid in filling his "breeches pocket!" We grieve to say that such is the fact. In all West Jersey no charters are allowed to be given except for roads terminating in the Camden and Amboy line, and were all those enumerated at this moment finished, the people of the several counties on the route proposed for the Air line road would still find it necessary to maintain trade and intercourse by aid of the road on the Delaware river.

The difficulty we are told has not been in obtaining charters for local roads, but in obtaining means for their construction. We ask our readers to admire with us the impudent falsehood of this statement. The difficulty has been in obtaining charters for any road that was not to be used as a means of filling the writer's "breeches pocket." The difficulty has not been about obtaining means for making independent roads. for those means are always at hand if the confederates had permitted their owners to obtain charters under

representations on the Missouri Compromise. The federates have not been able to obtain the means required to make all the seeders for their road, for capitalists have been indisposed to trust them. Their whole course is regarded as false and fraudulent, and their representations as abounding in imposture. and the consequence is that their bonds are always low in price and little in demand. Could it be otherwise, with a Company whose president finds himself reduced to the necessity of populing such a series of false statements as that to which we now call the

The confederates, we are told, are willing and anxions to "encourage and assist" in the making of roads in the South-Western Counties, as " it would seem now to be considered the established policy of the State that they should give their aid to every railroad." The man who wrote this knew it to be a most impudent falsehood. He knew that he and his confederates have never permitted the construction of reads except where they could obtain entire control of them, and that the present state of things is that established policy" which they have labored to bring about. Throughout the whole country of which he speaks, his and their domination is regarded by every onest man as a curse of which he would gladly rid

Various roads are, as we are told, anxiously "awaiting and soliciting the cooperation and assistance" of these confederates. What roads! Those only that are to be used as feeders for their monopoly. Independent roads are waiting only for permission to be made. We beg our readers to admire with us the humiliating spectacle presented by this State whose people find themselves reduced to the necessity of travelng on wagon-roads until this letter-writer and his friends shall be ready to afford their "cooperation and assistance" for the making of railroads, only to be afforded on condition of selling themselves, their children, and their children's children, to slavery under Stockton Stevens & Co. and their successors. Truly. when such a proposition can be for a moment entertained, it is time, that the name of the State should be changed. The New-Jersey of olden time has passed away, and in its place we have the petty kingdom of world, when, as now at New-Orleans, human dignity Camden and Amboy, with Robert F. Stockton for its was based on the purity of aristocratic blood, unsulautocratic sovereign, making laws by the aid of his breeches pocket."

The Company, as we are here told, have "freely and cordially responded" to the claims upon them, and are now anxious to satisfy "the just expectation of the people." Francis Joseph of Austria is, we doubt not, equally anxious to satisfy the just expectations of the people of Hungary by giving them military instead of civil government. The people of New-Jersey wish to be free to make roads for themselves: the confederates desire to maintain and strengthen their monopoly, and to enlarge their farm that they may fill their pockets at the expense of their fellow citizens, and thus satisfy their own "just expectations." How low must New-Jersey have fallez when a body of men so unprincipled as are these railroad managers can dare to talk of their anxiety to satisfy the "just expectations" of their fellow citwhich to go to market!

Anxious as the confederates are to grasp the abso-

lute control of the State, they find the demands on their own poor credit, and upon their resources, too great to be met under existing circumstances; and to enable them to carry out their benevolent views, they need some additional legislation." What that legislation is to be, it would be difficult for a reader not already in the secret to guess. Were the remedy proposed to be suggested in any other than this monopoly-ridden State, it would, as we have already said, be received with shouts of laughter. It is no other, we beg to assure our renders, than a further sale by the members of the Legislature of all the rights of the people to selfgovernment in the important matter of road-making, for a period of twenty years from the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine! Agreeably to the calculation of this letter writer and his brother conspirators against the welfare and happiness of the people of that unfortunate State, the charter granted in 1830 for thirty years, and under which their fellow citizens have grouned for twentyfour years, has yet fifteen years to run, and those fifteen years are not sufficient to afford them means for carrying out their views of becoming sole and exclusive dictators of the policy of the State for all time to come: for which reason, taking time by the forelock, they have now undertaken to have the lease of their farm extended to 1889, thirty-four years hence. It is in support of this monstrous grant of autocratic power. now fixed to be terminated near the close of the century, but in reality intended to be perpetuated through sil time-that Com. Stockton has issued the mass of false statements to which he has ventured to append

# PURITY OF BLOOD.

It is notorious that the history of New-Orleans has been marked, among other more bonorable features, by quite general concubinage of the old Spanish and French settlers with the blacks. The result is a mixed population, bearing in the second stage of amalgamation the name of quadroons, after which the disreputable bue of the skin vanishes in greater or lesser degrees of negro tineture. Since this kind of intermixture was as common as the preservation of the pure Caucasian fint, we cannot wonder at doubts being affoat there concerning the invariable purity of Creole families. Perhaps from the very consciousness of this fact, there exists among them the most exaggerated estimate of the value of unimpeachable European descent, and the most sleepless and merciless jealousy of every suspicion to the contrary. Indeed the only unpardonable sin in that latitude would seem to be the possession in one's veins of the slightest African element. Any other crime may be passed over. A man's ancestors may have lived by importing slaves, fifty per cent. of whom were murdered on the voyage, while twenty-five per cent. died under the lash after landing, but the crime of having the least taint of negro blood is one to be punished by social degradation and civil disability.

A case involving the question of purity of blood is now eing tried before the Courts at New-Orleans, where it causes the greatest excitement. The plaintiff, George Pandelly, a gentleman of Greek descent on both sides. a man of high standing, and a member of the City Government, sues Victor Wiltz for slander. Wiltz, it seems, has represented Pandelly as being of negro origin, inasmuch as his great-great-grandmother, who was it seems, the concubine of one Michel Dragon, some hundred and fifty years ago, was, as Wiltz says, a mulat-

This Michel Dragon, who was simply a Greek adventurer, as one of the witnesses testifies, "was engaged in the African slave trade; witness does not know that he dealt in smoked buffalo tongues." He was also a person of loose morals in other respects, but all this does not touch the repute of his descendant. The slander consists in the alleged Africanization of the family through the presence of a modicum of the negro in Dragon's concubine, and for this, exemplary damages are sought. The plaintiff, however, does not sue for money, being indifferent thereto; and if he gets a swinging verdict, he will devote it to some charitable institution. His sole object is to establish the purity of his status and to show that the only intermixture in the blood of Dragon's companion was that of the Indian : a taint, which if a taint at all, the celebrated John Randolph delighted to Court the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Larue, became so of tears, but soon became composed and went on. He

introduced in 1721; and that in 1712 there were but its hardihood, cunning Avarice be shamed from its tweive negroes throughout the vast extent of the colony. Accordingly the probability of the alleged taint must be regarded as very small.

By the testimony adduced it would seem that those who weather the fever may live in a high state of proservation in New Orleans; witnesses were brought to the stand from the ages of 93 to 110, giving queer, naif, old details, of men and women, things and customs nearly a century ago. To establish the fact that the ancestress of the plaintiff was an Indian and not a mulatto of African combination, drew forth a quantity of testimony as to a kind of social relations that we have no intention of analyzing; but the evidence was curious, as showing that aristocracy does not bear showing up anywhere. Even though it escape negro blood, it stumbles over a cobbler's workbench or an old weman's apple stall, and in fact is very ordinary crockery at best.

Nevertheless, Louisianian eloquence was fervid in exalting the Indian character and debasing the African as "one step from the brute." The case, though already contested for many days, is not yet decided The community of New-Orleans is divided on the ques tion into two hostile camps, so that it was very hard work to impannel a jury who had not formed or expressed an opinion on the question. Indeed, so great was this difficulty, that twelve jurors could not be found, and the parties, after all sorts of efforts to complete the panel, were obliged, by mutual consent, to go to trial with only nine. From the testimony thus far the plaintiff has the best of it. His great-great-grandmother appears to have been an Indian slave and not a mulatto slave- an important point in Louisiana : carrying honor or dishonor, social esteem or disgrace in its folds. This aspect of the matter may be changed, however, when the evidence of the defendant comes to be produced. . Indeed, it has been suggested that in the course of the trial not only the Pandellys, but half the Creole families of New-Orleans may be proved to be of negro extraction. In reading the evidence adduced on this trial the

mind is forced back to that barbarous era in the old lied by any ignoble mixture, such as intermarriage in with the villain, whether burgher or peasant. Thus many of the Canon chapters in the great Cathedrals of Europe, as for example in those of Strasburg and Mayence, admission was granted exclusively to the noble born: and before one was admitted, he was obliged to prove by sixteen members of his paternal and the same number of his maternal ancestry-in all by thirty-two, technically called quarters, that none of them were of impure, villain, or non-noble race. In Germany, at the present day, the same barbarism exists and many aristocratic families are ruled by a domestic code called House Law, by whose provisions a male marrying a woman from a burgher's or peasant's family, forfeits certain rights and privileges, such as that of primogeniture and that of a seat in the House of German Peers. Thus too, in the eyes of European izens in the important matter of roads by means of aristocracy, we Americans are considered all as of zillain or at least of sullied origin, the proud slaveholders of the South not excepted. A German Pandelly taking a wife from the family of any southern planter, would find in a moment some rascally Wiltz to denounce his children as of impure blood and to expel his sons from any German Senate.

As a fact, in America this trial is one simply among the thousands of the infamous and revolting offshoots of the peculiar institution. But for Slavery, how absurd would seem the inquiry whether some generations ago, the warmer current of Africa was mingled in the veins of a man's forgotten ancestors. But for Slavery, what social degradation would be involved in the possession of a richer hue of the skin, provided talent character, and other manly traits distinguished the individual? It is a melancholy spectacle, this renewal in an American city of investigations proper to the middle ages. But where human bondage is the industrial basis of Society, polish and civilize the surface as you please, there is barbarism in every part.

## THE LEGISLATURE-TEMPERANCE.

The Legislature has just treated itself to a week's heliday, which we are inclined to approve, even though the members do take pay for it. Law-making is a poor business among us, and we don't wonder that the Indian's rule, " Poor pay, poor preach," applies to its practitioners. We can't expect very striking ability nor very devoted assiduity to be exhibited for three dollars a day at a point where two dollars per day is a common charge for board. Not that paying higher would mend the matter-witness the operations of Congress, passim; but still, if any one is disposed to grumble that the Legislature makes slow progress, we remind him that the pay is but three dollars a day, the stealings very moderate, and the honor but microscopically appreciable. So if the Controller can legally pay them (which we doubt) for their vacation, let the members have the money without grumbling. Just consider that two-thirds of the bills already on the orders of either House are of not the least public or general consequence, while of the residue at least half were better defeated than passed. There will be enough done to make the Session honorably distinguished if the Maine Law be enacted, and nothing else besides the essential

Appropriations. We heartily approve the plan of taking a recess all together. Granting leave of absence, except in cases of severe illness in the family, is wrong. Each member should be required to swear to his account-that is, that he has been in attendance on the deliberations of his branch for at least two-thirds of the sitting on each day for which he claims payment. Then a member absent on any call of the Yeas and Navs should be fined a day's pay in addition, and three days' in case of his dodging a vote when actually within hail of the Capitol. The average non-attendance of ten to thirty Members is among the sore afflictions of faithful legis-

We do hope that at least every Member professedly favorable to a Prohibitory Liquor Law will feel bound to return forthwith to Albany, if not there already, and remain at his post until the Main Question is taken. All have had a play-spell; have been home and seen the children; and can certainly afford to stick to their seats for a good month at least, while the Law of Prohibition ought to be through the House within a week at furthest. Its opponents have been indulged in the display of their talents, their philanthropy, their logic and their humor, until even they should be satisfied. If they have not done enough for immortality, they surely cannot plead want of opportunity. They ought now to be willing to retire on their laurels and let the House come to a vote. Let the day whereon the bill is to pass its third reading be fixed beforehand, so that no one can pretend that he was absent supposing the vote would not be taken so soon. And let the People give every dodger distinctly to understand that they comprehend perfectly that a failure to vote is exactly equivalent to a vote in the negative.

As to the details of the bill, we trust they will be improved and strengthened by the action of the Select Committee now having it in charge; but let no professed Temperance man be trusted evermore who votes against it on the final question because it is n't precisely what he would have it. Errors of detail can be corrected hereafter; and any law which says in subboast of. In the course of his opening speech in the stance "Cursed is he who putteth the bottle to his " neighbor's mouth," must be far better than none. overwhelmed as he dwelt on the heinousness of the Even though thousands should defy or evade its penalcalumny against his client, that he burst into a flood ties in their hot quest of the rumseller's gains, and should seem to defy them with impunity, it would still stated that the family whose nature was thus called in be worth very much to have the Law re-enforcing the question, could trace back to 1707, when there were no Conscience in bearing emphatic testimony to the iniquity which to make the roads. It is very true that the con- negro slaves in Louislana; that negroes were only thus of the Liquor Traffic. Brazen Guilt must in time lose

greed, by the Law's persistent affirmation that Resselling is a moral wrong, which good men shrink from committing and bad men can no longer clock with license and respectability. Give us the Maine Land

SANDERS.—The "Old Fogies" are too meet & Young America" in the U. S. Senate, as the fate of GEO. N. SANDERS bears witness. Only siz votes for his confirmation, and three of these given by White-(counting Toombs among them, which they esteem liberal though not very complimentary.) To vote of the New-Hampshire Senators to reject prothat the President was in the plot, and that he set George up for the fun of seeing him bowled and Considering how thorough and efficient a supporter Mr. Pierce the new Consul has always been, and her much he did toward clearing the Baltimore course for the Brigadier by his merciless warfare on the Poris we must say that this is not the handsome thing. How ever, it is the fortune of war, and there are few who would meet it with a lighter heart than the Consul at

A private letter from Kossutu, dated London, Jan 24, and addressed to a gentleman in this country, cludes by saving : "You shall soon hear of a tituin work on our part ; of our heaping Ossa upon Pelies with but our pails for tools."

# THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1854 Mr. WHEELER's speech in the House to day created green sensation. It was well delivered and highly compa

mented

Mr. Borrs will be out to morrow in The Intelligence. in an able and bold article, against the Nebraska bill Mesers. SUMNER, SEWARD and Cass will speak men

The McDonough Will case, which was recently argued in the Supreme Court, will be decided in a few days. Judge Campbell is now writing the opinion of the Court, which sustains the legality of the will. The decision gives to New Orleans and Baltimore the income of property cet mated to be worth from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, to be ap plied to the education of indigent children.

XXXIIID CONGRESS .... FIRST SESSION

AAATH CONGRESS. The Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1884.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate Lieut. Gibbon's reports, being the second part of Herodon's Exploration of the Velley of the Amazon.

Mr. EVERETT presented the memorial of the Manshusetts Humane Society, asking an appropriation to the hat Society in rescaing shipwrecked mariners.

Mr. HAMILIN reported a bill to repeal the tunnage inties on Spanish vessels.

The Phase bill for the relief of John O. Mears was massed.

nesed.

Mr. EVERETT introduced a bill to recompense the discoverer of the angesthetic agent in surgical cases.

Mr. STUART offered a resolution, which was laid over, lirecting the Committee on Commerce to report a bill making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and

urbors. Mr. RUSK introduced a bill to provide for the surviving licers of the late Texas Navy. The French Spoliation bill was passed by Yeas 27 to

The French Sponstion but as a public land therein remaining unsold and unappropriated was passed. The bill relinquishing to the town of Dubuque, lowa, certain lots now used as a grave-yard was passed. Mr. TOOMBS presented a resolution, which was adopted directing inquiry whether any legislation is necessary for the protection of ministerial officers of the courts of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise. The bill making Pilatki and Baytown, Fla., ports of delivery was passed.

said, that though yet unwell, he would close his remarks to

livery was passed.

The Nebraska bill was then taken up, when Mr. HOUSTON proceeded to address the Senste. He

day if able to keep his feet. While he would do this, he enw no urgency requiring the hasty passage of this bill. He verterday had pointed out the rights of the Indiana in the Territories, and he still thought that the boundaries of Kansas might be so run as to allow the Indian possession to remain undisturbed. The Indians never yet violated a treaty. Would the United States be less faithful to its obligations ! He was opposed to this policy of removing In dians. He would have them settle down and cultivate arts of civilization. He knew a man who in ten years would civilize every border Indian, with no more means than the Government, during that period, would expend in keeping up garrisons and troops to keep them in subjection. He given, he thought sufficient reasons for voting against this bill. He was opposed to uniting in one act the three subjects of Nebraska, Kansas and the Missouri Compromise. Nebraska had sufficient population to be crected into a territory. Kanzas was exclusively Indian territory, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was promise. Nebraska had sufficient population to be erected into a territory. Kanzas was exclusively Indias territory, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was full of evils. His course upon the Missouri Compromise was was well known. He read a letter, published in The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th inst., in which his opposition to this bill was foretold and his reasons maligned in it. He was called a viper, &c. For the writer of this letter he had no ill will; he did not hate him; he would not degrade himself to the level of such an individual by saying that he had any hatred toward him. The writer, however, spoke of slime, and if he should leave any in his track, he (Houston) would avoid it, as he had frequently done on similar occasions, by striding over it. He once had some reverence for The Richmond Enquirer. He first saw it when a small boy in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and then thought it the only newspaper in the world. It was then in other hands, and had great influence, and was much respected. He claimed no charity at the hands of The Enquirer, nor of Virginia, because he was born in that State. He had never received commendation, reward, or any other mark of favor at her hands. But still he loved her as his native State, and was proud to be able to say, that from her mountain tops he first looked upon nature, and from the fountains of her streams he had first quenched his thirst. For her virtue he would land hear and for her infirmities he would pity her. He would never raise a particial hand against her. But he thought she had many sons who had been spoiled. He was opposed, as he had said, to the provisions of this bill relating to the Indians; and, if there could be anything more repugnant to him than those, it was the provision repealing the Missouri Compromise and in doing so, he had been sustained by the South, and by the whole country. The Missouri Compromise formed part of the Constitution of Texas, and he had ever supported it. He read long extracts from his speech on the Missouri limb. H

States, either by approbation or by acquiescence. If one compact was to be set aside, will it not be a justification for others, hereafter to trample the other under foot. Though it was said that party distinctions no longer existed, he professed to be a supporter of the present Administration. He intended to support the principles upon which that Administration came into power. Those principles were avowed by the Democratic candidates, in their letters accepting the nominations. The 5th resolution of the Ballimore Platform, declared that the Democratic party would resist all attempts, in or out of Congress, to renew the Slavery agitation, in whatever shape or color that attempt should be made. The President, in accepting that nomination, declared his concurrence in the resolution, not because it had been adopted, but because of the principle it contained. Mr. King, in his letter, adopted the same resolution. On the Platform he had supported them, and on that Platform they had been ejected. He stood now to resist the renewal of the Slave agitation, by the attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and in that position he was justified by the principle avowed by the President before his election, and the message to Congress. No candidate for the Presidency who avowed his desire for the repeal of the Missouri act, would have received the vote of a single State. This measure had not been asked by the South. It would be disastrous to the South. This bill would place a knife at the throat of the South. Slavery, it was admitted, could not go to these Territories; they would remain free. Why then offer this baable to the South? Was the Souths as a child, to be pleased with a rattle! He came into public life upon this Missouri Compromise. When he came to Congress, thirty years ago, it was these considered a compact never to be broken. Since then great changes had taken place. Of the 300 members of Congress then in attendance, only three remained—Mossrs. Benton, Everett and himself. The others had all disappeared. The P

When I remember all the friends so linked together,
free seen around me fall like leaves in winter weather,
freel like one who treads alone some banquachall/asserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead, and sid but be de
departed."

The future fate of this nation was deeply involved and dependent on this measure. This act of legislation was destined to produce great effects. Congress now had